

On April 4, 1933, the Hollywood-Fontana Co., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$200, conditioned that it be relabeled so that it comply with the law.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**20857. Adulteration of apples. U.S. v. 57 Boxes of Apples. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30015. Sample no. 33553-A.)**

This action involved an interstate shipment of apples that were found to bear arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On or about March 8, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 57 boxes of apples at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about January 6, 1933, by the Cashmere Pioneer Growers, Inc., from Cashmere, Wash., to Houston, Tex., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On May 9, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**20858. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 630 Boxes of Apples. Product released under bond for removal of spray residue. (F. & D. no. 30008. Sample no. 21313-A.)**

This case involved an interstate shipment of apples that were contaminated with lead spray residue.

On March 10, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 630 boxes of apples at Jersey City, N.J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about February 27, 1933, by the Matson Co., from Selah, Wash., into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "The M Brand \* \* \* Selah Heights Orchards Matson Company, Yakima, Washington."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious substance, lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

The Matson Co., Yakima, Wash., appeared as claimant and filed a stipulation admitting the allegations of the libel and consenting to condemnation of the product. On March 22, 1933, a decree was entered ordering that the product be delivered to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned that the apples be made to comply with the requirements of the Federal Food and Drugs Act by removal of the lead spray residue.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**20859. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 28 Bushels and 44 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29565. Sample no. 5057-A.)**

This case involved a quantity of apples that were found to bear arsenic and lead in an amount that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 28, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 72 bushels of apples at Lafayette, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 23, 1932, by Starck & Mars, from Sodus, Mich., to Lafayette, Ind., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.